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Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

Letter dated 15 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the Migration Policy Concept of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 (see annex), approved by Mr. V. V. Putin, President of the Russian Federation, on 13 June 2012.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as documents of the General Assembly under agenda item 22 (b).

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 15 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Migration Policy Concept Framework of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025

(approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 13 June 2012)

I. General provisions

1. This Concept Framework sets out a system of approaches to the content, principles and main directions of migration-related action in the Russian Federation.

2. The Concept Framework establishes the aims, principles, goals, main directions and mechanisms for the implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation.

3. This Concept Framework has been developed in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional statutes, federal laws and other normative legislation of the Russian Federation; in conjunction with the Concept Framework for national State policy of the Russian Federation, the Concept Framework for demographic policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, the Concept Framework for long-term social and economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020, the Russian Federation national security strategy for the period up to 2020 and other strategic planning documents; with universally recognized principles and norms of international law; and with the obligations assumed by the Russian Federation in connection with international agreements regarding migration.

4. This Concept Framework has taken account of domestic and international experience in the management of migration processes, and is founded in the need to determine strategic orientations for migration policy in a manner reflecting economic, social and demographic development forecasts for the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation's foreign policy, integration processes in the territories of the participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the customs union and the single economic area, and the worldwide trends brought by globalization. Implementation of the Concept Framework is intended to help to overcome obstacles to the effective regulation of migration and to the reduction of sociocultural, economic and political risks associated with migratory flows.

5. The following basic terms are used in connection with this Concept Framework:

(a) Academic mobility: international movements of scientists and teachers for educational and scientific purposes, exchange of experience, presentation of research results or for other professional ends;

(b) Temporary migration: international or domestic migration taking place for a defined length of time, with no change in place of permanent residence, for purposes including work (temporary labour migration) and study (education-related migration);

(c) Long-term migration: international or internal migration for a sustained length of time (not less than one year);

(d) Quota-regulated admission of foreign workers: regulation of the numbers of foreign workers admitted to take up employment in the territory of the Russian Federation;

(e) Short-term migration: international or internal migration for a brief length of time (less than one year); excludes travel for recreation, health care or brief business assignments;

(f) Migration of permanent residence: international or internal migration involving a change of permanent place of residence;

(g) Illegal migration: entry into the Russian Federation in a manner which violates its legislation regarding the entry and stay (residence) of foreign nationals in the territory of the Russian Federation and/or regarding foreign nationals taking up employment;

(h) Education-related (study-related) migration: migration for the purpose of receiving or continuing education;

(i) Organized admission of foreign labour (foreign workers): action by the State or suitably empowered non-governmental structures to arrange for the travel of foreign workers to the Russian Federation, including the organized selection of necessary workers in their countries of origin, predeparture preparation of such workers, reception and establishment in legal employment in positions selected in advance;

(j) Seasonal labour migration: migration of foreign labour for employment of a kind which depends inherently on seasonal conditions and lasts only for part of the year;

(k) Labour migration: temporary migration to take up employment and perform work (or provide services).

II. Establishment and implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation

6. Migration plays a significant role in the socioeconomic and demographic development of the Russian Federation. In the last two decades, the growth of migration has largely offset over half of the natural population decline. Population projections (both high and medium versions) for the period up to 2030 from the Federal State Statistics Service, which take into account the All-Russia Population Register and recent demographic trends, place the country's population at between 142.8 million and 145.6 million at the beginning of 2025.

7. Migrants arriving in the Russian Federation and taking up permanent residence have constituted one of the sources of population growth in the Russian Federation as a whole, as well as in individual regions. Admission of foreign workers with professions and skills in high demand in the Russian economy is essential to maintain incremental economic development.

8. In the current environment, a flow of highly skilled migrants helps to build human capital, contributing to the economic growth and well-being of the host countries. It is no coincidence that competition for such labour has assumed an international scale. One strategic challenge before us is to find methods and mechanisms to respond to the requirements of the economy in terms of recruiting skilled and highly skilled specialists in various fields, and attracting entrepreneurs and investors, preferably on a long-term basis.

9. At the moment, the Russian Federation is less attractive to migrants than other host countries, and mainly attracts nationals of the participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Meanwhile, emigration from the Russian Federation is continuing. The new generations of migrants coming to the Russian Federation from elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Independent States have lower levels of education, less mastery of the Russian language and less vocational training than their forebears.

10. There is a negative trend in internal migration. The population of the Russian Federation is less mobile than that of other countries, even at local level. The causes include substantial obstacles to moving, undeveloped transport networks, a restricted property rental market, high accommodation costs and high rents, and the low income of most of the population. Internal migration between regions remains concentrated, with people moving from the East to Moscow and the Moscow region, worsening the imbalance in population numbers and distribution in the Russian Federation.

11. The Russian Federation's migration laws are not fully in step with present and future needs in terms of economic, social and demographic development or the interests of employers or Russian society as a whole. They are focused on the admission of temporary foreign workers and have no provisions to facilitate a change of permanent residence or to help migrants to adapt and integrate.

12. Evidence of the inadequacies of the current system for regulating migration can be found in the presence of more illegal migrants. Between 3 million and 5 million foreign nationals work without official authorization in the Russian Federation every year. Illegal migration provides labour for the shadow economy and is a major cause of the anti-migrant hostility of part of the Russian Federation's population.

13. Apart from the State Programme to Assist Voluntary Resettlement of Compatriots Living Abroad to the Russian Federation, there are no programmes to encourage migrants with professions and skills, or educational, economic, demographic, sociocultural and other profiles which the country needs and which would enable them to adapt and integrate successfully into Russian society, to take up permanent residence in the Russian Federation. Most legal migrants find it difficult to acquire citizenship because of the complications involved in obtaining temporary stay and residence permits.

14. The system for admitting temporary migrant workers and for determining the demand for foreign labour needs improvement. Foreign workers' labour contracts, irrespective of the activity to which they relate, last for one year. Mechanisms for the selection of foreign workers, differentiated according to the demand for professions and skills of Russian employers, are taking prohibitively long to establish. An exception is the narrow category of highly qualified specialists. There

are no special programmes for holiday or seasonal migration. The existing quota system is imperfect, imposes excessively long waits for employers' applications to be processed and impedes the admission of foreign workers in a manner which matches the needs of employers.

15. Improved arrangements should be made for natural persons to be able to recruit foreign workers to undertake personal, domestic and other functions on the basis of a work permit.

16. The migration potential of the Russian education system is underexploited. Education-related (study-related) migration is a source of foreign nationals who are qualified and integrated into the country. Legal restrictions on employment during and after studies make education in the Russian Federation less attractive to foreign students.

17. Enabling migrants to adapt and integrate, defending their rights and freedoms, and providing social security are important components of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation. Addressing these needs is made difficult by the unjustified complication involved in acquiring permanent resident status in the Russian Federation and the unregulated legal situation of foreign nationals. A direct result of the absence of State adaptation and integration programmes is the isolation of migrants from the host society and the growth of hostility towards them. All interested parties (Governments of the migrants' countries of origin, migrants themselves, business structures and non-governmental organizations) must be encouraged to establish such programmes, profiting fully from the potential of the media.

18. Also necessary are accommodation assistance for displaced persons and improved procedures for granting refugee status and temporary asylum for humanitarian reasons. In the 1990s, approximately 1.5 million people received refugee or displaced person status in the Russian Federation, but the legally enshrined social commitments towards them have never been completely fulfilled.

19. The experience of countries with an active migration policy has shown that migration accelerates socioeconomic development and increases the well-being of the population. If the positive potential of migratory flows is to be exploited, the entire regulatory system governing such flows must be modernized.

20. When examining the task of attracting migrants to offset lost population, provide labour and develop innovation potential, we must take account of the fact that the flow of migrants from the participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States to the Russian Federation is destined to decline.

III. Aims, principles, goals and main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation

21. Aims of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation:

(a) To ensure the national security of the Russian Federation and to ensure the best possible level of protection, comfort and well-being for its population;

(b) To stabilize and increase the number of permanent residents of the Russian Federation;

(c) To help to satisfy the demand of the economy of the Russian Federation for labour, modernization, innovative development and improved competitiveness.

22. Principles of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation:

(a) To adhere to human and citizens' rights;

(b) To prohibit any form of discrimination;

(c) To adhere to national and international law;

(d) To reconcile the interests of individuals, society and the State;

(e) To ensure collaboration among federal authorities, the authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local authorities, and to develop the institutions of social partnership and civil society;

(f) To protect the national labour market;

(g) To adopt a differentiated approach to regulating migratory flows, in the light of the purpose and length of a migrant's stay and sociodemographic and skill or qualification profile;

(h) To take account of regional development specificities;

(i) To make information on migratory processes and the decisions adopted to implement the State migration policy of the Russian Federation transparent and accessible;

(j) To provide a scientific foundation for the decisions adopted.

23. Goals of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation:

(a) To establish the conditions and incentives for compatriots living abroad, emigrants and particular categories of foreign national to take up permanent residence in the Russian Federation;

(b) To develop differentiated arrangements to recruit, select and profit from foreign labour;

(c) To assist the development of internal migration;

(d) To assist education-related migration and support academic mobility;

(e) To fulfil humanitarian obligations to displaced persons;

(f) To help migrants to adapt and integrate and to establish constructive interaction between migrants and the host community;

(g) To combat illegal migration.

24. Main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation:

(a) Action to establish the conditions for compatriots living abroad, emigrants and particular categories of foreign national to take up permanent residence in the Russian Federation:

Assisting voluntary resettlement in the Russian Federation of compatriots living abroad and of returning emigrants;

Implementing, modernizing and extending indefinitely the State Programme to Assist Voluntary Resettlement of Compatriots Living Abroad to the Russian Federation;

Assisting qualified specialists and other foreign workers for whom there is demand in the Russian labour market to take up permanent residence;

Establishing conditions for migration to the Russian Federation to apply to entrepreneurs and investors;

Assisting admission of foreign nationals to the Russian Federation for the purpose of family reunification;

Encouraging young people with professions and specialist knowledge in particular demand on the labour market of the Russian Federation to migrate there, by means including giving preferences in the granting of residence permits to foreign graduates of Russian vocational training institutions who acquire qualifications or specialisms which are in demand on the labour market of the Russian Federation;

Modernizing the arrangements for authorizing temporary stays and issuing residence permits;

Establishing a points-based system to determine applicant migrants' eligibility for residence permits;

Introducing an accelerated (simplified) procedure enabling residence permit holders who are entrepreneurs or investors or qualified specialists, or members of the families of such individuals, or graduates of Russian vocational training institutions, to obtain citizenship of the Russian Federation;

(b) Action to develop differentiated arrangements to recruit, select and profit from foreign workers for whom there is demand on the Russian labour market:

Establishing effective mechanisms to assess demand for foreign workers, taking account of forecasts regarding economic development and the national labour market;

Improving the quota mechanism and other measures for the regulation of the admission of foreign labour;

Establishing differentiated programmes for short- and long-term labour migration, providing for various mechanisms for selection, entry, stay and employment, including:

programmes to attract to the Russian Federation highly qualified specialists and workers with qualifications in professions for which there is a labour shortage or demand on the labour market;

programmes of organized measures to recruit foreign workers; programmes for seasonal migrant work and holiday-period migration of foreign students;

Developing labour migration infrastructure based on cooperation among State, private and non-profit entities;

Establishing mechanisms to encourage foreign workers for whom there is demand on the Russian labour market to conclude long-term work contracts and acquire permanent resident status in the Russian Federation;

Simplifying the rules governing foreign nationals' business-related entry and stay in the territory of the Russian Federation;

Simplifying entry for family members of foreign nationals with long-term work contracts, and removing obstacles to their access to work and study;

Establishing a mechanism to attract foreign workers to jobs which cannot be filled by Russian workers;

Improving arrangements for foreign nationals to take up employment on the basis of a work permit;

Simplifying arrangements governing the entry into, exit from, and stay in the Russian Federation of foreign investors and entrepreneurs;

Simplifying arrangements governing the entry into, exit from, and stay in the Russian Federation of foreign nationals working in the duly accredited representative offices of foreign legal persons registered in the Russian Federation in accordance with its laws;

Simplifying the system for issuing employment authorization documents;

Establishing centres, which may be located abroad, to assist with immigration to the Russian Federation and with medical screening of immigrants;

(c) Action to assist the development of internal migration by citizens of the Russian Federation:

Simplifying procedures for the registration of citizens of the Russian Federation, aiming to remove administrative obstacles to changes of place of stay or residence;

Providing citizens with access to social, medical and other services in their actual place of residence;

Informing the population of employment opportunities involving geographical relocation;

Developing various forms of temporary geographical mobility for employment, including expansion of rotational work, flexible employment and flexible hours;

Supporting education-related (study-related) migration by Russian citizens, for purposes including education or continuing education in fields for which there is demand on the labour market;

Easing local, internal migration, primarily between regional centres, small towns and rural settlements;

Using public-private partnerships to establish accommodation infrastructure for internal migrants engaged in employment or study;

Supporting regions and territories taking action to attract internal migrants, through methods including participation in federal programmes;

Expanding the low-rent section of the accommodation market;

Developing cooperation between State employment centres and private agencies to find jobs for Russian citizens in locations away from their places of permanent residence;

Improving federal and regional job vacancy data and regional and interregional systems for exchanging information on job opportunities, in order to increase public awareness of available employment and employment conditions;

Constituting funds to encourage individuals to relocate to work in other regions, including the Russian Far East;

Increasing the investment appeal of the Far East, Siberia, border areas and strategically important areas, with the aim of providing them with the transport and social infrastructure needed for relocation and decreasing their transport-related isolation from Central Russia;

Developing transport infrastructure and internal and interregional passenger traffic;

Subsidizing passenger transport by air between the east and the west of the country;

(d) Action to assist education-related (study-related) migration to the Russian Federation and to support academic mobility:

Improving conditions for Russian and foreign students to attend Russian educational institutions to undertake study at various levels, irrespective of their citizenship or place of residence;

Increasing the presence of foreign students, chiefly those from participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in educational institutions providing higher and intermediate vocational education;

Improving arrangements governing foreign students' stay in the Russian Federation, improving their social and cultural adaptation and medical insurance, and ensuring their security;

Exporting Russian educational services to countries which constitute the largest source of migration to the Russian Federation;

Improving the mobility of specialists engaged in education, research and expert analysis in educational and scientific establishments;

Logistical, information-related and financial assistance to enable educational and scientific establishments to implement programmes of international academic mobility and to attract foreign scientists on long-term work contracts;

Providing foreign students studying in the Russian Federation with the right to take up employment during their studies on an equal footing with Russian students;

Enabling foreign nationals to work in the field in which they have qualified in the Russian Federation directly after completion of their studies in Russian educational institutions providing higher and intermediate vocational education;

Establishing centres to offer pre-higher-education training and Russian language classes at educational institutions providing initial levels of vocational training in countries with the highest rates of migration;

Simplifying administrative procedures for the entry into and stay in the territory of the Russian Federation of foreign nationals undertaking teaching, research and expert analysis at educational and scientific establishments, for purposes including participation in conferences and seminars;

Simplifying the procedures governing the granting of permanent resident status to foreign nationals, and their family members, entering the territory of the Russian Federation to undertake teaching, research and expert analysis at educational and scientific establishments;

Simplifying entry for the family members of foreign nationals arriving to undertake teaching, research and expert analysis at educational and scientific establishments and eliminating obstacles to their ability to work or study;

Developing systems of grants to assist the return of Russian nationals who have undertaken vocational studies abroad;

Assisting compatriots living abroad, and their children, to receive education in the territory of the Russian Federation;

Establishing a list of the minimum health insurance service requirements for foreign nationals studying at educational institutions in the Russian Federation;

(e) Action to fulfil humanitarian obligations to displaced persons:

Establishing a favourable environment for the socioeconomic and sociocultural integration of displaced persons and for the respect of constitutional human and citizen's rights and freedoms;

Fulfilment of State obligations to house those with displaced-person status;

Improving arrangements for the granting of asylum;

Establishing regional and interregional systems to exchange information on action for displaced persons;

Assisting the voluntary return of refugees, individuals granted asylum and applicants for such status to their previous countries of residence or their relocation to third countries;

Supplying displaced persons with full and objective information on the situation of their previous countries or regions of residence, and on security in the event of voluntary return;

Supporting infrastructure for the housing of displaced persons;

(f) Action to help migrants to adapt and integrate and to establish constructive interaction between migrants and the host community:

Encouraging society to develop a culture of interethnic and interreligious relations; encouraging in migrants and the host society an instinct for intercultural communication; combating xenophobia and ethnic and racial intolerance;

Establishing an environment in which migrants can adapt and integrate, including the opportunity to learn Russian and to acquire legal awareness and information on cultural traditions and standards of behaviour, by creating the necessary infrastructure in the individuals' countries of origin and the regions of the Russian Federation with the greatest flow of migrants, by means including active use of the potential of the media and cultural adaptation centres in migrants' countries of origin;

Providing foreign nationals and members of their families with access to social, medical and educational services, depending on their legal status;

Helping to spread knowledge of the Russian language and culture abroad;

Combating the social exclusion of migrants, physical segregation and the establishment of ethnic enclaves;

Developing, introducing and implementing programmes to enable migrants and their families to adapt and integrate in the Russian Federation, through cooperation among federal authorities, the authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local authorities, and civil society and business structures;

Establishing infrastructure to assist adaptation and integration, including centres to provide migrants with information and legal support, courses in the language, history and culture of the Russian Federation, and the creation of special channels and series of programmes to guide migrants' sociocultural and linguistic adaptation;

Establishing programmes for the establishment of constructive interaction between migrants and the host society;

Improving cooperation among federal authorities, the authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local authorities and civil society organizations helping migrants to adapt and integrate;

(g) Action to combat illegal migration:

Improving the legal basis for combating illegal migration;

Improving accountability for violations of the migration laws of the Russian Federation;

Establishing and improving immigration control arrangements by enshrining that concept in the legislative system of the Russian Federation and by designating responsible authorities and enumerating the appropriate powers;

Improving the arrangements for State control of foreign nationals' entry into and stay in the territory of the Russian Federation;

Combating the establishment of channels of illegal migration by means including the reinforcement of the security of passports, visas and other personal identity documents;

Establishing infrastructure for readmission and ensuring that the authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation operate special establishments to hold foreign nationals and stateless persons subject to administrative expulsion or deportation;

Improving interdepartmental cooperation, including internal State exchanges of information, and cooperation with the competent authorities of foreign States to combat illegal migration;

Developing and adopting programmes to combat illegal migration and conducting joint international operational and preventive exercises;

Strengthening information and investigation measures with the public and employers to prevent violations of the migration laws of the Russian Federation.

IV. International cooperation

25. The fundamental direction of the Russian Federation's international cooperation in the field of migration will be as follows:

(a) Expanding and exploiting the potential of interaction with international organizations on the subject of migration;

(b) Establishing conditions for the free movement and employment of individuals, in accordance with international agreements;

(c) Harmonizing and unifying the Russian Federation's laws on migration, making use of information technology in connection with migration within the framework of international organizations;

(d) Establishing the legal basis for cooperation with foreign States in order to exchange information on migration-related issues of mutual interest;

(e) Developing uniform approaches to the readmission of third-country nationals, including the financial obligations of the parties, within the framework of international organizations;

(f) Developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation relating to migration, within the framework of international organizations;

(g) Concluding international migration agreements to facilitate the flow of foreign investment into the Russian Federation;

(h) Concluding international agreements with the competent authorities of foreign States regarding cooperation in combating illegal migration;

(i) Concluding international agreements on the admission, return and transit travel of individuals illegally present in the territory of the Russian Federation and the territory of foreign States (readmission);

(j) Concluding international agreements for the organized recruitment of foreign workers;

(k) Concluding international agreements for the mutual recognition of medical documents.

V. Factual and analytical basis for the implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation

26. The factual and analytical basis for the implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation provides for:

(a) Improving the provision of State services and the exercise of State functions in the field of migration, by means including the use of information technology (infrastructure to enable interfacing of information technology systems used to provide State and municipal services online);

(b) Improving the collection, constitution, storage and use of fingerprint information on foreign nationals for subsequent use by the competent authorities, for purposes including maintenance of law and order;

(c) Expanding the use of information technology to analyse migration and implement the State migration policy of the Russian Federation, to include:

Development of statistical monitoring systems on the basis of administrative population-register systems and selective research systems in connection with internal and international migration;

Development of systems to collect, store, process and disseminate information connected with migration;

Information support for various migration programmes and monitoring of their effectiveness;

(d) Conducting research and analysis to examine and forecast migration and to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of various migration programmes;

(e) Providing scientific support for the alteration of component instruments and mechanisms of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation.

VI. Fundamental mechanisms for the implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation

27. This Concept Framework provides for the following fundamental mechanisms for the implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation:

(a) Further refinement of the migration laws of the Russian Federation, taking account of international law;

(b) Development of the Russian Federation's cooperation in the field of migration, harmonization of the migration laws of the Russian Federation and the unification of statistical accounting on that subject in the framework of international bodies;

(c) Incorporation of the goals and measures relating to implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation into State, federal and regional programmes;

(d) Consideration of the goals of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation when establishing federal and regional budgets; focusing of financial and material resources on the implementation of the priority activities and goals of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation;

(e) Determination of the priority activities of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation for various regions, taking into account the prevailing migration situation;

(f) Improvement of systems for cooperation among federal authorities, the authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local authorities and civil society structures in the field of migration;

(g) Permanent monitoring and analysis of migration in the territory of the Russian Federation, and of its influence on socioeconomic, demographic and other aspects of the development of the country, with consequent correction of concrete aspects of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation;

(h) Development of research in the field of migration.

VII. Stages in the implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation

28. First stage (2012-2015):

(a) Development and adoption of normative legislation of the Russian Federation to enable the aims, goals and main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation to be attained;

(b) Development and approval of programmes for the implementation of the main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation;

(c) Establishment of immigration assistance centres in the Russian Federation; establishment of centres for medical screening of immigrants, including centres located abroad;

(d) Establishment of infrastructure to house migrant workers, using a public-private partnership;

(e) Establishment of infrastructure to help migrant workers to adapt and integrate, including centres offering information and legal support and courses in the language, history and culture of the Russian Federation;

(f) Selective research on issues including internal and international migration.

29. Second stage (2016-2020):

(a) Adoption of programmes relating to the implementation of the main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation;

(b) Implementation and monitoring of the programmes adopted, in a context of implementation of the main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation;

(c) Dissemination and analysis of the law-enforcement practice surrounding the legislation adopted to implement the aims, goals and main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation;

(d) Expansion of the use of information technology to analyse migration and enable implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation, including refinement of programmes of statistical and analytical activity relating to internal and international migration.

30. Following implementation of the second stage, it is anticipated that the migratory outflow of population from Siberia and the Far East will have been brought to a halt by 2021.

31. Third stage (2021-2025):

(a) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the programmes adopted to implement the main directions of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation;

(b) Adjustment of the fundamental strategic orientations, priorities and main directions of the implementation of the State migration policy of the Russian Federation; and correction of the relevant programmes.

32. Following implementation of the third stage, it is anticipated that an inflow of population to Siberia and the Far East will have been established by 2026.